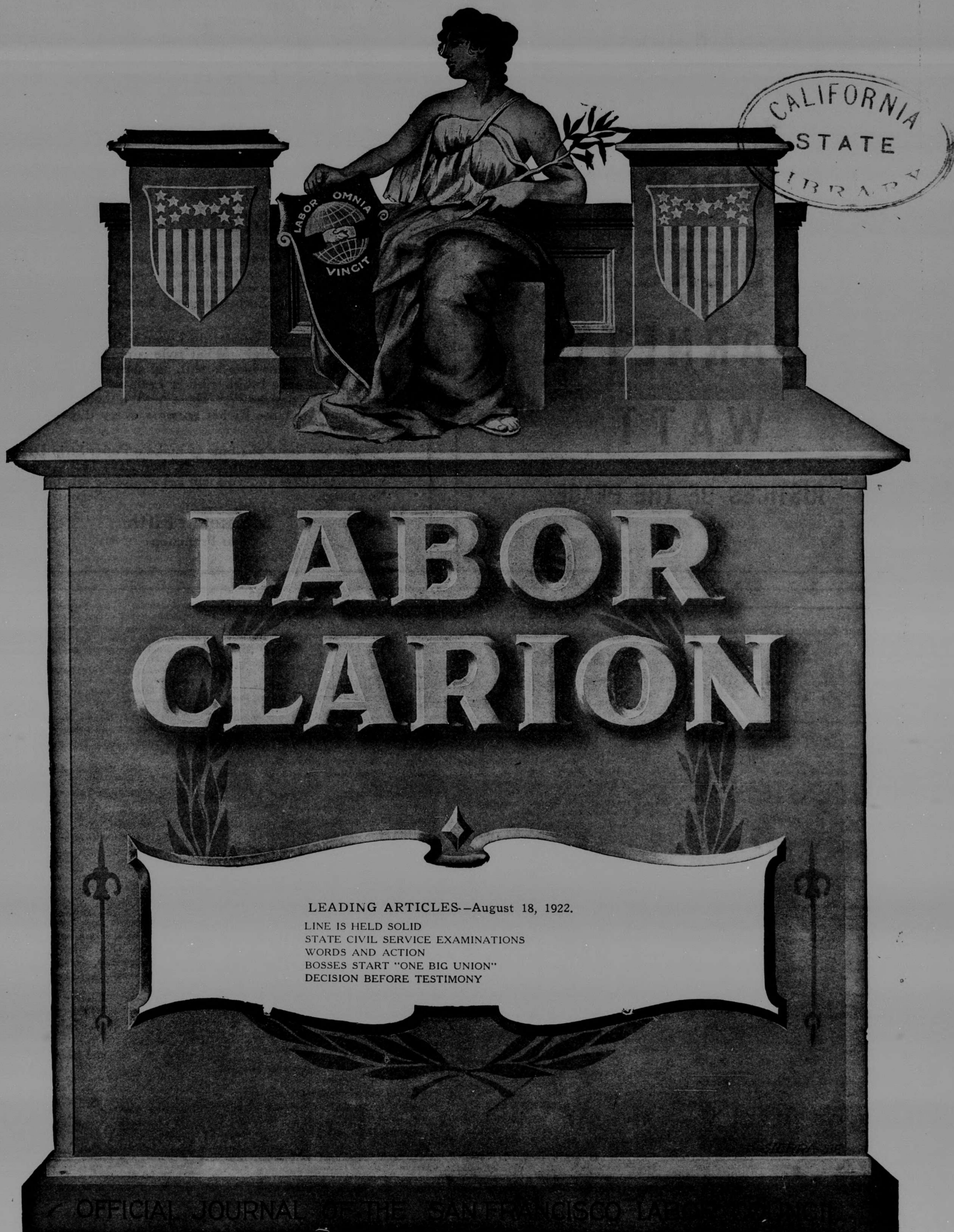


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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1922

No. 29

Line is Held Solid

By International Labor News Service.

How is the railroad strike going out in the railroad centers?

Here are extracts from reports of American Federation of Labor organizers which tell the story of solidarity and coming victory. These reports were written for the purpose of furnishing exact information and they tell the literal truth from railroad division points.

Alabama.

Mobile—The striking railroad craftsmen are standing firmly together. The Louisville and Nashville R. R. recently brought 40 recruits from St. Louis, giving them to understand that they were to work in the new yard of the Todd Shipbuilding Co. When these men arrived they found they were to take the place of the strikers and the majority of them walked out immediately, the rest following the next day. Most of the guards also employed by this company quit when they found out they were to receive only \$115 a month instead of \$150 as promised them.

Arkansas.

Little Rock—The farmers are offering to donate their produce to the strikers. Railroad workers are out 100 per cent. An injunction has been issued against the shop crafts, but the men are standing firm.

Colorado.

Denver—The railway shops are closed, due to the strike.

Grand Junction—The railroad shopmen are out on strike 100 per cent.

Indiana.

Elkhart—The N. Y. C. shops are working the scabs 12 hours and no headway is being made by them.

Iowa.

Council Bluffs—The shopmen are out on strike 100 per cent.

Des Moines—The chief of police here has arrested some of the strike breakers and made them leave town.

Kansas.

Arkansas City—All members of the railroad shop crafts are out on strike and are standing firm to their purpose.

Kentucky.

Somerset—About 700 shopmen are out on strike. Everybody is in good spirits and there has been no disorder.

Maine.

Bangor—All the railroad workers have quit and very few scabs are taking their places.

Portland—There are 1100 of the railroad craftsmen out on strike.

Missouri.

Slater—All shop crafts are out on strike 100 per cent and are remaining true to the cause. The C. & N. is paying 70 cents per hour with 30 cents bonus and time and a half for overtime to the strike-breakers, but they cannot hold out much longer.

Springfield—The railroad shops are closed tight by the workers. There are many jobs open as deputy U. S. marshals, but few want these jobs.

New York.

Jamestown—Sixteen men at the local round-house went out on strike and all are standing firm and determined to win.

North Dakota.

Mandan—The car shops and the round-house have closed down. The strike of the railroad workers was called for 10 a. m. July 1, when all but three men quietly and peacefully walked off the job. The city commissioners granted the boys the use of the city hall for meetings free of charge and the strikers are conducting daily meetings and roll calls.

Ohio.

Bellaire—The railroads have only a few scabs working, in fact there are more guards than workers employed.

Lorraine—There has been no break in the ranks of the shopmen on strike and the strike is being conducted under perfect control.

Zanesville—Since the strike has gone into effect several gangs of strike-breakers brought in by the B. & O. Railroad have refused to work and have left town. They brought a great many young men down from New York, telling these fellows there was no strike, but simply non-union shop difficulties and agreeing to give them their meals and lodging free. The old coach shop was fixed up to house the strike-breakers, but very few would stay in such quarters. Everything is very quiet and orderly. The men on strike meet the trains and explain matters to the strike-breakers, after which they are very glad to leave.

Texas.

Brownwood—Daily meetings of the railroad shop crafts are being held at Carpenters' Hall. The men are in good spirits and have the support and sympathy of the entire community.

Texas City—The railroad shops have hired scabs, mostly Mexicans.

Waco—The railroad shop craftsmen are on strike 100 per cent.

Wisconsin.

La Crosse—All the railroad shopmen are out on strike.

FINANCIAL APPEAL.

A financial appeal in behalf of the striking shopmen has been issued by President George S. Hollis and Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council as follows:

"The railroad shopmen of San Francisco are appealing to the members of organized labor of this city to assist them financially in maintaining their struggle against the railroad companies. This struggle is part of the nation-wide strike of the railroad shopmen for the maintenance of their organizations against the efforts of the railroad executives to destroy them and thereby reduce the workers to a state of absolute subjection to the greed of the employers. There are 1500, with their dependents, to be assisted and taken care of by their fellow trade unionists in San Francisco. It is our bounden duty to support them, as their fight is part of our own.

"Accordingly, each affiliated union is most earnestly requested to make the necessary sacrifice and donate as liberally as possible to the men now on the firing line. All donations should be forwarded through the office of the San Francisco Labor Council so that a proper accounting of the funds may be made."

A guilty conscience and an insincere trade unionist are very similar—they never feel secure. Demand the label.

DANIEL MURPHY "DRAFTED."

Of all the candidates running for various offices in San Francisco there is none that can say he was drafted for the campaign more truthfully than Daniel C. Murphy, aspirant for both the Republican and Democratic nominations in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District.

Murphy has for a number of years been identified with legislation at Sacramento, but never before a member of the Legislature itself, always having been there as a representative of organized labor and participating in many of the councils that resulted in much of the humanitarian legislation now on the statute books.

"Dan" Murphy, now occupying an executive position with a local bank and for years an employee of the Call, was born in this city, December 3, 1881. He attended local schools, but commenced to work early in life to support his widowed mother. As a boy he drove a delivery team and worked longshore. Later he had an opportunity to learn his trade as a pressman and has worked at that craft until quite recently.

Murphy has never before aspired to political office, but was appointed a member of the San Francisco Board of Education on January 8, 1921. He was re-appointed in accordance with the amended charter on September 10, 1921, and the appointment was ratified by the people in November of the same year.

The esteem in which he is held by working men and women can be easily seen by the following record:

President, San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union, eight years;

President, Allied Printing Trades Council, two years;

President, San Francisco Labor Council, two years;

President, California State Federation of Labor, five years.

All his positions in the labor movement were honorary, none of them carrying a salary or per diem.

P. O. CLERKS SPEEDED UP.

President Gompers has forwarded protests to President Harding and to the chairmen of the House and Senate post office committees against the removal of railway post office clerks and the speeding up of others. This action followed a conference with representatives of workers in the railway mail service.

"Some 200 regular railway mail clerks have been placed on the surplus or extra list," said President Gompers. The work previously done by these clerks is being loaded on the remaining clerks in the service. The working hours of the regular clerks have been increased to make up for the time formerly worked by those placed on the surplus list. This reduces the time for study required by law of the regular clerks to maintain their efficiency—a great loss to the service."

STILL RIDING AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

John R. Reese of Dover, Ohio, has ridden a bicycle 91,000 miles, a distance almost equal to four times around the world. He is eighty-five years old but still rides his bicycle an average of about five miles a day.

ORPHEUM.

There are many symbols of good, hearty fun, but it is doubtful if there is a better one than Emma Carus. Next week she brings a number of new songs written by herself and her accompanist, J. Walter Leopold.

Lew Dockstader, "The Foremost Minstrel Comedian," needs no introduction. He has a new line of gab this year which is by far his funniest and entitled "Talking Through His Hat."

Miriam and Irene Marmein present their drama dances, Grave and Gay, in what will prove to be the most original and clever terpsichorean turn seen for some time in the West. They are assisted by Ruth Marr and Albert Kirst.

Never in the history of theatrical business has so startling a mystic appeared as Princess Wah-Letka, Indian Seeress. Her powers are truly uncanny and besides she has proved herself to be amazingly correct in all of her statements.

Roscoe Ails, with Kate Pullman and the band are a sure fire hit for snappy entertainment and good laughs.

Billie Burke's "Tango Shoes" are not only a great novelty but cause unlimited merriment and entertainment.

Likable, humorous Bob Murphy with his great voice and dandy personality has a real "different" act this season.

A series of Song Impressions are offered by Jean Barrios, who, by the way, is a San Francisco native.

The Pioneer limited trains between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis are to be equipped with wireless instruments for the benefit of the passengers. This was announced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. News will be posted on bulletins as fast as it is received.

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STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Agent, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Men and Women).

Date of Examination, September 2, 1922. Last day for filing applications in Sacramento, August 26, 1922.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of agent, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Men and Women), to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 2, 1922. The salary range is from \$135 to \$200 a month. Separate lists will be made of men and of women.

The duties of the position are, under supervision, to investigate and adjust claims of non-payment of wages; to inspect places of employment and make such other investigations as may be necessary to insure proper observance of all laws for whose enforcement the Labor Commissioner is responsible; to assist in the prosecution of violators of the labor laws; and to perform related work as required.

Candidates must have had not less than three years of experience in industrial, economic or social investigations or the equivalent of such experience, and must possess a general knowledge of the labor laws of California, as well as fairness, tact and good judgment.

The examination is open to all American citizens who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-first birthday on the date of the examination, who are in good physical condition, and who meet the requirements outlined above.

The subjects of the examination are as follows:

Subjects	Relative Weight
1. Written test	50
This will include questions to draw out the candidate's general knowledge of the provisions of the labor laws of California, and such other subjects as may be deemed pertinent to the position.	
2. Experience and fitness.....	50
Those candidates who secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the written test will be given an oral interview by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission, at which time they will be rated upon their experience and general fitness for the position.	

Total 100

Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the oral interview in order to pass the examination.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 771 Howard St., San Francisco (men); Pacific Building, San Francisco (women); 401 Tenth St., Oakland; 176 So. Market St., San Jose; 916 H St., Fresno; 200 So. San Joaquin St., Stockton; 206 Court St., Los Angeles (men); Tajo Building, Los Angeles (women).

Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, on or before August 26, 1922.

Deputy Labor Commissioner (Men and Women).

Date of Examination, September 2, 1922. Last day for filing applications in Sacramento, August 26, 1922.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for the position of Deputy Labor Commissioner (Men and Women) with the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los An-

geles on September 2, 1922. The salary range is from \$175 to \$225 a month. Separate eligible lists will be made of men and of women.

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The duties of the position are, under general administrative direction, to have charge of the complaint work in the San Francisco office or of a branch office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to enforce the state labor laws throughout the territory of which such a branch is the center; to give information to employers and employees regarding the state labor laws; to supervise the special and field agents engaged in the investigation and adjustment of claims and non-payment of wages, and in the inspection of places of employment; to act as arbitrator in labor disputes; to force the payment of wages where necessary; to prosecute or assist in the prosecution of violators of the various state labor laws; and to perform related work as required.

Candidates should have had not less than three years of experience in the adjustment of labor disputes and the enforcement of labor laws, or in work of allied character. They must also have a thorough knowledge of the provisions of the labor laws of California and a thorough familiarity with industrial conditions; and should possess supervisory ability, fairness, tact, good judgment and ability to deal with all classes of employers and employees without prejudice and without arousing antagonism.

The examination is open to all American citizens who have reached their twenty-first but not their sixty-first birthday on the date of the examination, who are in good physical condition and who meet the requirements outlined above.

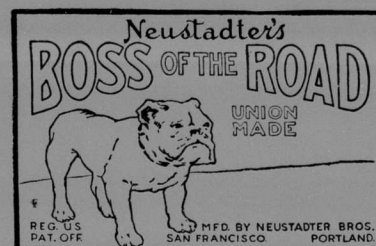
The subjects of the examination are as follows:

- | Subjects | Relative Weight |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Written test | 50 |
| This will include questions designed to draw out the candidate's knowledge of the provisions of the California labor laws, and of industrial conditions in the State of California. | |
| 2. Experience and fitness..... | 50 |
| Those candidates who secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in the written test will be given an oral interview by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission, at which time they will be rated upon their experience and general fitness for the position. | |
| Candidates must secure a rating of at least 70 per cent in this oral interview in order to pass the examination. | |

Total 100

Four hours will be allowed for the written test, from 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Persons desiring to enter this examination may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission at Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; and Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 771 Howard St., San Francisco (men); Pacific Building, San Francisco (women); 401 Tenth St., Oakland; 176 So. Market St., San Jose; 916 H St., Fresno; 200 So. San Joaquin St., Stockton; 206 Court St., Los Angeles (men); Tajo Building, Los Angeles (women).



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1922.

The Denver motorman who sold his car to a student motorman for \$150 is in the wrong business. He ought to be conducting an employment agency. In that field he would have a much larger clientele and would not be penalized by being dismissed from his own job.

Editor Teller of San Jose put out an enlarged and greatly improved paper last week and is to be congratulated on his enterprise. Evidently the American plan fight in that city resulted in benefit rather than harm to the labor movement. The name of the publication has also been changed and in future will be known as The Union Journal.

The Washington Post says: "There will be no tariff legislation passed to final enactment prior to the November elections." Why not? Are some Congressmen and Senators afraid that they cannot serve the interests of big business and be re-elected? That is doubtless the case because some of the interest-serving members were eliminated at the primaries, and whether there is tariff legislation or not some more of them are sure to be relegated to private life at the general election in November. The people are not at all satisfied with the results produced during the past two years and they are clamoring for a change for the better.

The thing that makes it impossible to provide fair courts under such laws as that in Kansas is the fact that the public is made up of all the people, nearly all of whom are either workers or employers in some degree. Therefore it is not possible to say that the court, or board or tribunal shall be made up of an equal number of representatives of the workers, the employers and the public. It must, in the very nature of things, be made up in such a way that one side or the other has the advantage. Then, too, politics must of necessity enter into its formation because the selection of its personnel will always be political, whether elective or appointive. There is no hope of solving the problem of differences in industry through the instrumentality of legal compulsion, and attempts along that line always make things worse instead of better. Australia, New Zealand, Colorado, Kansas, have all tried such plans and they have all been failures, provoking rather than preventing industrial disturbances.

Words and Action

We are well aware that the actions and words of the average politician do not always harmonize, and that in other walks of life the same condition of affairs prevail to some extent. We are not unmindful of the fact that it sometimes happens that fairly good friends talk and carry on in the presence of others in a manner they have no intention of continuing, but that does not alter the other fact that they are practicing deceit in a fashion which can not be justified morally, even if it can pass muster legally. It is unfortunate that even in the highest stations are to be found men who are given to spilling pleasing words upon the heads of their auditors solely for the purpose of winning momentary approval and without the slightest intention of fitting their conduct to them should they be confronted with the necessity of meeting such an occasion. As an indication of the accuracy of these observations we desire to call attention to some remarks made by the President of the United States in a speech in New York on May 24, 1921. He said:

"In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities."

Only a little more than a year later, when he was confronted with a practical opportunity of making his words good, he announced that the administration stood solidly behind the Railroad Labor Board in its actions and decisions dealing with the railroad workers. Just what such a declaration on the part of the President meant may be judged from the fact that the decision of the Railroad Labor Board provided that more than a hundred thousand men working on the sections of the railroads should be reduced to \$563.04 per year. Will anyone seriously contend that these men, on such pay, can support their families in comfort and provide for "education, recreation and a margin for savings?"

If it is generally conceded that no man could possibly hope to make his house a home on less than \$600 per year, and we believe it will be generally so conceded, it must be said, in spite of his exalted station, that the President has not brought his words and his actions into a condition of harmony and as a consequence left himself open to the charge of inconsistency.

The President, however, did not stop with this piece of inconsistency. He proceeded to make announcements calculated to make it appear that the Railroad Labor Board had reached its decisions as the result of impartial inquiry and investigation, which, of course, was not true and could not be true. The board is so constituted that impartiality is not within the realm of the possible. It is supposed to be made up of three representatives of the employers, three representatives of the workers and three representatives of the public. Is there such a thing as an impartial public when dealing with the matter of railroad transportation? We think not. The representatives of the so-called public in such instances always lean toward one side or the other, and in this case the leaning, because of the manner in which they were selected, was in the direction of the railroad management. In all the important decisions of the board the three representatives of the railroad management and the three representatives of that indefinite element called the public voted as a unit, the vote always being six to three, the men representing the workers being defeated two to one all along the line. When such boards are made up of political appointees there is little or no chance for impartiality, and it is ridiculous for anyone to set up the claim that its members will not be partial to one side or the other. This is one of the main reasons why organized labor objects to compulsory arbitration legally imposed.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

An effort is to be made at the November election by the reactionaries to destroy the initiative in the State of California. Those who are opposed to the rule of the people and who desire to have control centered in the hands of the few have succeeded in getting signatures enough to have a measure placed on the ballot which would make the required number of signatures so high that it would be almost impossible for anyone without a big campaign sack to initiate any legislation whatever. Those who have the interests of the people in mind will not overlook the opportunity to talk against this measure from now till election day, and on election day go to the polls and vote against it.

The president of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners very properly points out that the Water and Power Act provides for about the same conditions in management that now prevail with relation to San Francisco harbor, and we all know that the harbor has been operated with great advantage to the people and without taxing them at all. There is no reason, as this experienced official points out, why the measure to be voted upon in November should not work out as advantageously. A smoke screen is being thrown up by the opponents of the act with the idea in view of deceiving the people and thus defeating the possibility of favorable action, but it must not be allowed to succeed.

To a mere American who witnessed the sessions of the American Bar Association, held in this city last week, it must have been apparent beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the legal profession of this country overwhelmingly represents what is termed "capital" in that triune classification of American society into the categories of "capital, labor and the public." The unrivaled leader in the assemblage was William Howard Taft, who on every possible occasion duly received the homage of his clientele and vassals. It was an oft repeated ceremony of handclappings, risings to the feet, and loud acclaim, on the mere appearance of the uncrowned king from whom all authority and legal blessings flow. There was, however, one redeeming feature in the performance, and that was furnished by Taft himself, for which a measure of credit is due him even from his most strenuous dissenters. To retain, we think and hope, some sense of balance, which even opponents may use to accentuate the ridiculousness of such obsequious and pestiferous adulation of an individual in a country which still clings to the forms of democracy, the Chief Justice, as assiduously as these outbursts of lordolatry sprinkled his monitory remarks and solemnities with an abundance of popular jokes, including those wonderful, sort of "elephant-afraid-of-a-mouse" chuckles so peculiar to the corpus of this great person. Just as Taft confessed that, while he did not attribute to himself as personal the flattering reception he received in England from the British Bench and Bar, he "thanked God that he was that person," so do we thank Taft that he descended from his pedestal of legal majesty to show the clay of which he after all is made. It brought the thoughts of the beholder back to the days of the Roman welter, when the admiring multitudes witnessed the triumphal entry of the conqueror of the foes of Rome. Behind him on his chariot was a slave constantly whispering in his ear, "Remember, you must die." To the student of past and present history these irreverent remarks and chuckles from the fountain of the law, indeed whisper constantly the vanity of things and humans as they are today.

WIT AT RANDOM

Sign on window of sporting goods store not a million miles from Nashville:

WE SELL EVERYTHING A
GOLFER USES EXCEPT
PROFANITY,
AND IF YOU USE OUR
GOODS YOU WON'T NEED THAT.
—Nashville Tennessean.

A very deaf old lady, walking along the street, saw an Italian turning a peanut roaster. She stood looking at it awhile, shook her head and said: "No, I shan't give you any money for such music as that. I can't hear any of the tunes, and besides it smells as if there was something burning inside!"—The Congregationalist.

"I want a shave," said the determined-looking man as he climbed into a chair in the Coliseum Barber Shop. "I don't want a hair-cut nor a shampoo. Neither do I want any bay rum, witch-hazel, hair tonic, hot towels, or face massage. I don't want the manicure lady to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to fondle my feet. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Do you understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber. "Will you have some lather on your face, sir?"—New York Evening Mail.

During a sermon recently delivered by a Philadelphia clergyman there were frequent references to "sanctimonious, psalm-singing, professed Christians who have no real religion in their make-up" and so on. He lambasted hypocrisy.

A lad of ten who had heard the sermon remarked to his father when they returned home:

"Dad, I shouldn't have thought the minister would have spoken that way about Christians this morning. There might have been some of them in church!"

"Where are you going in such a hurry?" asked Mrs. Bibbles.

"Over to John Jagsby's house," said Mr. Bibbles. "He has just telephoned to ask if I could lend him a corkscrew, and I'm taking it myself."

"Couldn't you send it?"

"Mrs. Bibbles," said Mr. Bibbles, in cutting tones, "the question you asked me shows why most women are unfit to lead armies and make quick decisions in business deals involving millions. When the psychological moment arrives they don't know what to do with it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The story is told of an Irishman who saw on a wharf a fish of unusual size. He looked at it for a minute or two and then turning to a bystander, remarked:

"The man who caught that fish is a liar."

"When I looked out of the window, Johnny, I was glad to see you playing marbles with Billy Simpkins."

"We wuzzn't playing marbles, ma. We just had a fight, and I was helping him to pick up his teeth."

Eight-year-old Margaret, who dislikes dishwashing and bed-making, has given much anxious thought to the problems of domestic life. A caller asked her what she meant to do when she grew up.

"Oh, get married!" she answered.

"But suppose nobody asks you?"

"Then I shall ask somebody," she replied, decidedly. "My mind is made up. I shall be married and have six children, four white ones, and two black ones to do the work."

MISCELLANEOUS

THOUGHT.

Think, though the world be reluctant
To fathom the deep of your thought;
For everything beauteous, reverent
To appreciation is brought
By the far-reaching wing—meditation,
The depth-braving plummet—I'll learn;
God fashioned for investigation,
And gave man the jewel—I learn.

Think, though the hail of derision
May pelt you and bruise with its scorn.
Thought's soul is as free in a prison
As on peaks that are kissed by the morn;
And remember, dear brother, that thinking,
Though it's born in a cell of despair,
Has comradeship ever and linking
With the spirit and uplift of prayer.

There are trails that the feet of the masses
Have followed until they are worn.
Strike from them to untrodden passes
And canyons rock-lifted and torn.
Be a pathfinder in that dominion
Whose boundaries only are mind,
And men—'tis my humble opinion—
The door of your cottage will find.
—Will Chamberlain.

BOSSSES START "ONE BIG UNION" MOVE.

President Gompers has made public a copy of a general call to employers throughout the country to rally to the aid of railway managers in smashing the shop men's strike. The call for an employers' "one big union" is issued by the national industrial council, consisting of a score of employers' organizations, and is as follows:

"The railway strike will be won if organized industry acts immediately and effectively. Situation as much a test of our ability as of railway executives. Immediate needs are, first, volume expression associations, but particularly individuals, to President sustaining position railroads on seniority question and urging administration support; second, immediate conference with your local railway officials for purpose assist them to man shops; third, pressure on presidents roads your territory to stand firm on position to date. We speak advisedly; above suggested actions imperative and permit no delay. Urgently request wire reply. National Industrial Council."

This call to business interests of the country can be summed up as follows:

Flood President Harding with telegrams that he is wrong and the railroad managers are right on the seniority question.

Confer with local railroad officials and aid them to man shops. Loan them some of your "free and independents" if possible.

Put pressure on railroad officials in your vicinity to stand firm against the shop men.

"We speak advisedly," or in other words, we know the shop men will win if you don't act.

The telegram, according to President Gompers, has been sent to every employers' association in the country, to chambers of commerce, to civic bodies and other organizations in an effort to rally all anti-union employing interests to the support of the small group of railroad executives who dominate the association of railway executives. The telegram makes clear the character of the campaign being waged against the unions, said President Gompers.

Orator—I want reform! I want reform! I want reform! I want labor reform! I want government reform! I want—

Voice in Crowd—Chloroform!—The Storagram.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next stated meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, Sunday, August 20. This will be the last session of the union prior to the departure of its delegates to the Atlantic City convention of the International Typographical Union, which opens Monday, September 11th. Sunday's meeting of the local will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p. m.

President John McParland has announced the following will compose the laws committee at the Atlantic City convention of the I. T. U.: William E. Towne of Duluth, Frank Rippo of New Orleans, John Litonius of Seattle, George E. Fredericks of New York City, Ray Wilson of Leadville, C. K. Collier of Vancouver and Claude G. Wood of Waco, Texas. Thomas S. Black of San Francisco has been appointed reading clerk of the convention.

Henry L. Wedel of the H. R. Braden Chapel is a patient at Mount Zion Hospital. He underwent a surgical operation for eye trouble a week ago. Complications followed which threaten to keep Mr. Wedel on the sick list for some time.

Charles L. Billings, veteran member of the International Typographical Union, now affiliated with "Big Six," is in San Francisco. He arrived here last Saturday, coming from Vancouver, B. C., where he visited a brother whom he had not seen for forty-six years and had not heard from for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Billings' membership in the union dates back to 1868, when he joined Louisville Union No. 10. He went to Minneapolis in 1873 and was one of the principals in the reorganization of No. 42. Mr. Billings is a veteran of the Civil War as well. He enlisted in a volunteer Illinois regiment in February, 1863, before he was 15 years old, and remained in the service until the war ended. He is a past supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias and has attended several sessions of the Supreme Lodge of that order, now in annual conclave in this city. Mr. Billings is the second "Big Sixer" San Francisco has played host to within a week, the other being R. H. ("Big Bob") Oestricher, late chairman of the Federal Job Chapel, who concluded his visit here and left for Los Angeles last Tuesday. Though Messrs. Billings and Oestricher have been affiliated with New York Union for twenty-six and thirty-eight years, respectively, they had their first meeting with one another in the office of the president of No. 21 last Monday. It was a strange incident, indeed. Each had full knowledge of all the business affairs of "Big Six" and was thoroughly conversant with its past and present history, even down to the minutest detail, yet neither knew they belonged to the same organization until that

fact was discovered in San Francisco! The incident may not be so strange after all, when it is remembered that New York Union has 9000 members. Mr. Billings is 75 years old, but you'd never suspect it. He's about 5 feet 8 inches tall, tips the beam at what all the expert life insurance actuaries say he should (154 pounds), is broad of shoulder and slender of girth, and as supple as a high school athlete. His thick hair lacks much of being snowy, and it is never necessary for him to use eyeglasses when consulting a menu. Mr. Billings declares his extraordinary health can be attributed to the simple philosophy he adopted years ago. It is: "Don't worry!"

The old saying, "You can't keep a hustler down," is well exemplified in the career of an energetic friend of labor, who is now a candidate for office. Way back in 1896 a young man joined the Typographical Union at Buffalo, and followed the printing business for a while. Feeling that he would like to enter another field he took up the theatrical business, in which at first he made a success, but after branching out on a larger scale he lost what money he had made, and again was compelled to "print" for a living. Then he became a United States soldier, and after active service in the war with Spain was honorably discharged and went back once more to the "print shop."

A few years later he took up the Monotype, and afterwards worked for a printing house in Minnesota, where, after setting up law books, he studied law at home, using the press proofs for his lesson sheets. Later he passed the bar examination at Ann Arbor College; but his first years of practice were so unprofitable that he decided that the best occupation he could follow was something in the printing line, so he took it up once more; within a few years he became very active in union affairs, doing effective work during the Milwaukee, Kansas City and Minneapolis strikes.

He then came to San Francisco and opened a restaurant, which was wiped out by a fire in 1911, and he thereupon returned to the printing business once more, and then later opened a law office. This time his venture into the legal profession immediately became very successful. Among the many matters which have brought him into prominence, perhaps the most noteworthy was the case wherein he applied for the

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JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.

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ancient writ of Audita Querela on behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, which resulted in bringing a life prisoner before the court, to be heard after judgment and sentence, the first action of this kind ever maintained in California. His efforts for Mooney for two years were carried on at his own expense, and he never received a penny for his arduous work upon the matter; he felt that he was helping the cause of organized labor, and believed that labor was entitled to his services. At the approaching election his name will appear on every ballot for Justice of the Peace; and it goes without saying that every adherent to the cause of organized labor should give him his hearty support and his vote. All our readers know whom we mean—the man we refer to is our good friend Byron C. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartley Coffin have returned from their honeymoon trip in the southern part of the state. They have taken apartments near Washington Park, Alameda. Mr. Coffin is a member of the Chronicle composing room's staff.

Louis W. ("Cowboy") Jones, linotype metal expert, a member in good standing of the International Typographical Union for thirty-eight years, and one of the few remaining typical old-time tramp printers, once more is mingling with friends and acquaintances of long standing in the bay region. Mr. Jones, besides being a metal expert of no mean ability, is an inventor of some note. He has been granted letters patent in the United States and Canada for a metal pot and detachable puddler blade and rod which absolutely prevents deadly lead fumes and dust arising from melting linotype and stereotype metal from escaping into the enclosure where the melting pot is in use. What fumes and dust may ensue from the melting process in Jones' crucible are forced through a flue and out of the building. The metal pot and hood, being airtight, prevent the drossing of all metal melted therein, which effects a large saving in metal to users of Mr. Jones' invention. Mr. Jones is now attached to Los Angeles Union No. 174. His friends in the bay region should not be surprised to learn at any time that the old warhorse has returned either to No. 21 or No. 36.

S. M. Hughes, widely known in the job section of San Francisco Union, who was taken to St. Francis Hospital two months ago suffering from a severe stroke of paralysis, is reported slightly improved, although still unable to articulate clearly.

H. A. Stevens, linotype operator who left San Francisco and went to Fresno last January, has tired of the torrid temperature that has been prevailing in the Raisin City throughout almost the entire summer and returned to the "fog belt" for a breath of invigorating ozone. Stevens is not the only "valley" printer who is in the bay region for the same purpose. "Judge" Thomas declares he was literally "burnt out" of Sacramento. The "Judge" is showing up on the night side of the Oakland Tribune. Clarence Davy and J. J. Sullivan are the most recent of the printers to arrive from the capital city. Davy has taken the foremanship of the Daily News composing room. Sullivan, who was employed on the night side of the Bee when he left Sacramento, now has his slip in the Examiner board.

Frank M. Coffin, who worked as a compositor on the San Francisco Chronicle for more than thirty years, was a caller at union headquarters last Wednesday. Because of inroads on his health made by rheumatism, Frank is not able to

pursue his vocation, the malady being centered chiefly in his hands and shoulders. Otherwise, he says, he is as "good as ever," and that he can still play a "stiff" game of billiards.

Descended from a distinguished family was Mrs. Isabella Dennison, wife of Leslie Eugene Dennison, printer-journalist, of 191 Bolton avenue, who died in the General Hospital early Sunday morning, July 16, and was buried on Tuesday afternoon in St. John's (Norway) Cemetery. The funeral was held from the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. E. Gardiner, 229 Dovercourt road, Rev. H. A. Brooke of St. Matthew's Church officiating. Mrs. Dennison, who was 67 years of age, underwent an operation last Thursday, which proved too severe a shock for her advanced age, although her husband submitted to a transfusion operation in an effort to save her life. Mrs. Dennison was the third daughter of the late David and Eliza Jamieson of Owen Sound, Ont., and was a first cousin of the late Lord Roberts. Four generations of her family were present at the funeral, her sister, Marian, the latter's daughter, Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Frank Cribbs and her little daughter, Audrey. At the Monday meeting of striking printers a resolution of sympathy with the bereaved husband, who is a member of Toronto Typographical Union, and on strike, was passed unanimously. Mr. Dennison is descended from the Nova Scotia branch of the Pilgrim Fathers. An ancestor of nine generations ago, Captain George Dennison, went to England at the outbreak of the trouble with Charles I, and enlisted with Cromwell's forces. He was wounded at Naseby and was nursed back to life by Lady Ann Borrodell, whom he later married. Another member of the family was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, while Mr. Dennison's ancestor of three generations ago, Colonel Robert Dennison, was a captain in Roger Walcott's brigade of Connecticut troops at the capture of Louisburg, and was at the head of his battalion from Kings County, N. S., during the first part of the Revolutionary War.

"Les," we who are acquainted with you, realize what the loss of your good mate means, and our whole-hearted sympathy goes out to you in your sorrow.

James A. Coleman, a member of Typographical Union No. 21, who for the last four years has held a position in the income tax department of the internal revenue collector's office, announces he has opened offices in the Clunie building, southwest corner of Montgomery and California streets (phone Sutter 6325), where he is prepared to consult with those requiring expert advice in estate tax cases.

"Billy" Coe has returned to San Francisco after a year's tour of the Rocky Mountain and High Sierra circuit.

C. E. Fisk, vice-president of Hancock Bros. and a member of No. 21, has recently perfected a press to be used primarily for the printing of tickets, but which is adaptable to other printing lines as well. The machine has a capacity of 10x12 inches, prints four colors on one side and two on the reverse at a speed of 10,000 impressions an hour. It cuts into sheets, re-winds, splits, punches, perforates, etc. The machine has a much greater speed than has heretofore been attained on a flat-bed press, and all previous objections to roll-fed presses have been overcome. This is one of several machines which Mr. Fisk has developed and put into successful operation.

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back on the job as skipper of the composing room of the Pacific Publication Company after a month's vacation in Oregon and Washington.

Charles M. Holden, who recently arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, where he spent about a year, remained here only a few days before going to Colusa to take a "sit" on the Sun.

John S. Daveler, well known among the members of No. 21, is confined to his bed at Leland Stanford Hospital, in Sacramento street, near Webster, where he has been for the last seven months suffering from high blood pressure. "Jack" would appreciate seeing his friends at any time they would find it convenient to visit him.

Emil Dengel, foreman of the stereotyping department of the Examiner, is confined to St. Mary's Hospital, where he is being treated for an infection of the right foot.

The "boys" at the Bosqui chapel are sending their hearty congratulations to "Silent Bill" Haldeman, who is the happy father of an infant son.

DECISION BEFORE TESTIMONY.

At Augusta, Ga., C. J. Skinner, United States commissioner, has added to the long list of queer judicial "doings" by holding—in an opinion written before the trial opened—that seven striking railroad shop men are guilty of conspiracy under the Federal statute.

The government's attorney was aided by the attorney for the Georgia Railroad.

The case proved to be the usual round up of strikebreakers who could identify none of the accused. The attorney for the strikers asked the commissioner to dismiss the case, as the government failed to make out a case.

Instead, the commissioner pulled out a long typewritten statement, in which he declared the "facts" in the case would warrant him to bind the defendants over to the next term of court. The commissioner thundered on the need for the constitution, and the evils of mob violence and disregard for law.

In a blazing first page account of this high-handed procedure, the Labor Review asks the commissioner "how he obtained the facts" before any evidence was presented?

"We charge that prior to the opening of the

hearing and unmindful of the evidence presented before him by either side, Commissioner Skinner had prepared a written verdict finding the defendants guilty of the crime charged in the warrant," says the Labor Review.

Trade unionists insist that the arrest was an attempt to turn public opinion against the strike, and Commissioner Skinner is a party to this attempt.

SHOE WORKERS GAIN.

After resigning from the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, the Sam B. Wolf Shoe Company of Cincinnati signed an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. More than 400 workers are affected. These employees were on strike for ten weeks against a wage reduction. James A. Wilson, president of the Patternmakers' League, acted as mediator between the two.

GETTING RICH TOO QUICK.

Frank M. Davis, Chicago post-office inspector, ran across a letter that offered: "Genuine Canadian rye, \$8 a quart. Only a limited supply. Sent by registered mail." Davis sent \$8—and got a quart of rye grain. The two ambitious gentlemen who sent the letter were taken in custody, charged with using the mails to defraud. This is the "best graft" since the fakers who adver-

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of August 11, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waiters' Union No. 30—J. Weinberger, A. Grossman, vice John Fink, L. A. Francouer. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Cooks' Helpers No. 110, inclosing \$5 for the Labor Day Fund. From the International Retail Clerks' Association, with reference to an organizer for San Francisco and vicinity.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the Council to adjust its difference with Mr. A. J. Lye, 1001 Stanyan and 2511 Twenty-fourth street.

Resolutions were submitted by Butchers' Unions No. 115 and No. 508, requesting the Council to petition the Civil Service Commission to issue a call for examinations of market inspectors. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, At the present time the eligible list for appointment as civil service market inspectors in the employ of the Health Department of San Francisco, has been exhausted, which in case of vacancies in these positions would necessitate the appointment of non-civil service market inspectors, in violation of the proper administration of this branch of public service; and

Whereas, Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, and Butchers' Union, Local No. 508, of this city, have among their members a great number of capable men anxious and willing to take the necessary examinations to qualify for the position of market inspector; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Butchers' Unions, Local No. 115, and Local No. 508, that we respectfully petition the Civil Service Commission of the City and County of San Francisco to issue a call for examination of market inspectors for the establishment of an eligible list; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Civil Service Commission, the Board of Health, the Mayor, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the press.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to a communication from the Street Carmen's Union, relative to the wages paid to some of their members working as receivers on the Municipal Railway, committee recommended that the Council request the Carmen's Union to advise its membership working as receivers to make application for membership in the Office Employees' Union. In the matter of communication from Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting the Council to assist in straightening out the controversy between the union and members of the Patrick Pearce Branch of the Gaelic League, and the attitude of Barney Doyle, a member of the Street Carmen's Union, in this matter, your committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to send a letter to the Street Carmen's Union, censuring Brother Barney Doyle for his attitude in this controversy. Vote in favor of the above recommendation: 67 in favor, 5 against. The President and Secretary reported on the status of the Piggly-Wiggly store which is unfair to the Grocery Clerks' Union, and as this store is a part of a national corporation which has dealings with the International Clerks' Association, your committee recommends that the Council call this matter to the attention of the above named concerns, with a view of having the firm employ union grocery clerks in this city. In the matter of the Home Credit Company seeking to secure the privilege of using the label of the Union Garment Workers, committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr.

B. A. Larger, Secretary of the International Garment Workers' Union, requesting that the union label be granted to the said Home Credit Company. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Moving Picture Operators—Have donated a two-reel comedy for Labor Day. Ladies' Garment Workers—Donated \$60 to Textile Workers, and \$5 for Labor Day Fund. Waiters—Have requested Governor Stephens to pardon Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—As the Board of Supervisors are now considering proposed charter amendments, your committee recommends that the Council approve of the committee's draft of proposed charter amendment, relating to public meetings of all boards and commissions. On motion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Report of Trustees—Your Trustees hereby submit a report for the months of June and July, which, on motion, was ordered filed.

Brother Jones, representing the Shop Crafts of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the Council, requesting financial assistance, and gave a history of the trouble to date. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a circular letter to all affiliated unions, requesting them to donate as liberally as their treasuries will permit; carried unanimously.

Label Section—Will hold a grand celebration in the Labor Temple, August 30th.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—Sister Mary Everson was placed in nomination for delegate to State Federation of Labor convention.

Moved, to instruct the officers to support the bond issues for Schools and Relief Home; carried.

Receipts—\$400.88. **Expenses**—\$901.06.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary

WOMEN ARE ENJOINED.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Garvin has enjoined members of the United Garment Workers from interfering by persuasion "or any other way" with employees of the Miller Manufacturing Company. The firm made immense profits during the war and now wants continued wage reductions and the anti-union shop.



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Brief Items of Interest

Morris Rapheld, Grand Chief of the Foresters of America for California has sent out a letter covering this jurisdiction calling upon the members of that organization to lend every possible assistance to their fellows among the striking shopmen.

George Bowns has resigned as business agent of Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110, because of poor health. Bowns left San Francisco Saturday for a long rest in the country. Andrew Barbour has been elected to succeed Bowns as business agent of the local union of Cooks' Helpers.

The various Retail Clerks' Unions of the bay district will hold a reunion and picnic at Idora Park, Sunday, August 27. The proceeds will be used to aid needy members of the unions and their families. J. P. Griffin is chairman.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has adopted resolutions asking Governor William D. Stephens to pardon Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, who are now serving life sentences for alleged participation in the bomb outrages of Preparedness Day in San Francisco six years ago. The union donated \$10 to help defray the expenses of the Labor Day celebration to be held in the Civic Auditorium September 4.

Resolutions requesting the San Francisco Civil Service Commission to hold an examination for market inspectors have been adopted by Butchers' Union No. 115 and Butchers' Union No. 508. The resolutions cite that the civil service list of eligibles for market inspector have been exhausted, and that unless an examination is held at once non-civil service men who are not qualified for

the positions will be temporarily appointed. The San Francisco Labor Council has approved the resolutions. Butchers' Union No. 115 has accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the newly-organized Meat Council, to be held in San Francisco August 22. The Meat Council is composed of retail and wholesale butchers, cattlegrowers and journeymen butchers. Its object is to promote the interests of the meat industry. Butchers' Union No. 115 has donated \$10 to the striking railroad shopmen and appointed a committee to arrange for the annual dance of the organization.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 has made a substantial cash donation to the fund being raised to finance the Labor Day celebration to be held in the Civic Auditorium on Monday night.

The proposed \$10,000,000 bond issue for public schools and \$2,000,000 bond issue for improvements at the San Francisco Relief Home have been unanimously indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected J. Weinberger and A. Grossman delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

Arrangements have been completed by the Label Section for an entertainment to be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, Wednesday night, August 30. The speaker of the evening will be James Lord, general organizer and former president of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor, who has recently been assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast as an American Federation of Labor organizer.

That all meetings of all boards and commissions of the city and county government shall be open to the general public and that all such meetings shall be duly advertised in advance through the medium of the local newspapers, is the provision of a proposed amendment to the charter of the City and County of San Francisco that is being sponsored by the Labor Council. The proposed amendment was drafted by the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council, Theodore Johnson, chairman, and approved by the Labor Council at its last meeting. At the coming session of the Legislature the organized labor movement of California will endeavor to have enacted a law which will compel all commissions and boards of the State of California to hold open sessions and hearings to which the general public will be admitted.

An appeal for financial assistance for the striking railroad shopmen has been issued by George S. Hollis and John A. O'Connell, president and secretary, respectively, of the San Francisco Labor Council, the appeal being addressed to all unions affiliated with the Labor Council. "Be as generous as you can in your donation to the striking railroad shopmen, who are fighting the battles of all organized labor," says the appeal.

Daniel Franck of the Upholsterers' Union passed away last Monday. He was 62 years of age and leaves a widow and four grown children.

At its last meeting Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 voted to contribute \$5 per week to the striking shopmen, and the executive officers were instructed to lend such other assistance as might be possible.

Eleven witnesses were called and examined by the prosecution Tuesday in a hearing before Police Judge D. S. O'Brien in the cases of seventy-one contracting building material firms charged with violating the Cartwright anti-trust law in restraining trade. After the examination Attorneys Alex. O'Grady and Thomas Dozler, special prosecutors, declared they had established that the defendants had refused to sell building material to certain contractors who refused to operate under the American plan of the Builders' Exchange. The case was continued until August 17 for further hearing.

Eligibility lists under the civil service for industrial inspectors and food inspectors based upon the examinations taken for vacancies on April 27 and May 4, respectively, were announced today by the Civil Service Commission. The list for industrial inspectors contains 21 names, in order of standing as follows: John P. O'Connell, Alonzo Mason, Mrs. Rena M. D. Virtue, Mrs. Florence B. Levin, Hannah A. Nolan, Anselm B. Crowley, Rhoda Mills, John J. Cadden, Frances P. Grace, John J. Burke, Bucey F. Lewis, Mrs. Theo. M. L. Deely, Marie L. Margot, Maud A. Anderson, Eva L. Witter, Mrs. Ellen L. Hughes, Robert A. Laurin, Helen M. Marshall, Mary A. Dolan, Katherine Benson and Mary A. Gaddy. Food inspectors, 14 names: Leonard E. Skilling, Stanley E. Coffey, Carroll S. Middleton, Katherine E. Geisendorfer, Thomas J. Noonan, Anselm B. Crowley, John J. Burke, John J. Crowley, Mrs. Helen M. Marshall, Robert A. Laurin, Mary A. Gaddy, Herbert J. Sweeney, Joseph Tomalty and Mary M. Corbett.

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